

HOOVER OUTLINES FIRST MOVE FOR REORGANIZATION

Plans to Bring His Department
Into Close Touch
With Industry.

SERVICE BEFORE ALL
Some Bureaus to Be Combined
and Possibly Three
New Ones Created.

COOPERATION REAL NEED
Secretary Shows Way to Employ
Idle Labor—Help for
Home and Foreign Trade.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., March 10.

The first move of the Harding Administration for a general reorganization of the executive government in Washington was outlined by Secretary of Commerce Hoover today.

The plan, while related to adjustments to be made in other branches of the Government, affects particularly the Department of Commerce. Secretary Hoover has taken hold with the vigorous grasp that marked his war work and has launched a programme that will increase greatly the activity of the department and bring it into intimate touch with the business and industry of the nation.

The programme is a link in the general plan which will bring consolidations of bureaus and officers in some directions, expansion and division of others, and the possible creation of two and possibly three new departments, one of them a Department of Public Works. It is known that the new Secretary believes the Department of Commerce should in reality be a department of commerce, industry and transportation, and that all factors related under these broad headings should be brought together. He believes domestic trade should be fostered as the farming industry is fostered, and that foreign trade should be organized to meet the trenchant plans of other countries for trade supremacy.

A Move for Economy.

"The Department of Commerce should be in the widest sense a department of service to the commerce and industry of the country," said Mr. Hoover. "It is not a department for the regulation of trade and industry. In order to do service to the greatest advantage I wish to establish a wider and better organized cooperation with the trade and commercial associations, and in a short time will present some plans to this end. I want to see our efforts to push our foreign commerce more closely related to our industries."

"This sort of enlarged activity is within the original purpose of the Department and requires neither legislation nor burden upon taxpayers. This is no time to ask for appropriations to undertake new work. It is the time to search for economy and reorganization, for effective expenditures on essentials, the reduction of less essentials and the elimination of duplication."

"Outside of voluntary measures, the only immediate extension of service lies in securing greater internal efficiency, in which I am certain the bureau and bureau are encouraged by Congress to combine for business outside our frontiers precisely for the purpose of meeting such contingencies as this. But if all requires that our trade cooperate in an enlightened sense of national service, as well as immediate interest."

Need for Cooperation.

"The great economic difficulties that we inherit from the war are obvious enough, and they emphasize the necessity of better governmental machinery to assist in their solution. The remedy must rest on the initiative of our own people—the rate of recovery can be expedited by greater cooperation in the community and with the community by the Government, and this department and the whole Government will to assist wherever they can to stimulate and assist this cooperation."

Stowaways Survive

SHIP'S FUMIGATION

Ten Young Italians Hid in Lifeboats.

It is possible the Phelps Line steamship San Giusto may get away from this port for the Mediterranean without spilling out more stowaways, but some doubt is expressed by the ship's officers, who returned to her yesterday after she had resolved thorough fumigation that killed all living creatures aboard except ten young Italians ambitious to enter the domain of Uncle Sam without tickets, passport or money. These hardy ten had secreted themselves in the lifeboats and were only slightly affected by the fumigation. As the ship had a large number of typhus cases and the ten stowaways had been on board several weeks during the other fumigations they were sent to Hoffman Island for observation. The chances of their having any kind of a disease are very slim.

The first search of the liner by Health Officer Coffey on her arrival in Quarantine more than two weeks ago turned up thirty-three stowaways, who were sent to Hoffman Island with the steerage passengers. When the ship arrived at the Bush Terminal it was decided to give her another fumigation, and Dr. Coffey's assistants and interpreters went aboard shooting warnings through megaphones in several languages that it would be certain death for anybody to remain in the ship. This scared out eleven more sea rats, but did not bring the fellows connected in the lifeboats.

Thus in all the San Giusto disgorged fifty-four stowaways, which is said to be a record. All will be sent to Hoffman Island after they complete their period of observation on Hoffman Island, and will then be returned to Italy.

EMERGENCY TARIFF FIRST ON CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Penrose Predicts Passage of Stopgap Act in Two Weeks, With Thorough Revision Along Payne-Aldrich Lines Contemplated at Fall Session.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 10.

That an emergency tariff bill will be the first work undertaken by the new Congress appeared to be virtually certain today in the light of statements of Congress leaders and developments resulting from numerous conferences at the White House.

At present plans are to frame the emergency measure upon the basis of the Payne-Aldrich bill of 1913, with some important modifications to meet conditions facing business and agricultural interests today. A final decision on the emergency proposal will be reached at a conference of the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance committees next Monday. It is believed the measure will include most of the features of the Fordney emergency tariff bill, killed by a veto of President Wilson in the closing hours of the last Congress.

Senator Penrose (Pa.), chairman of the Finance Committee, predicted that an emergency tariff bill could be approved in the House by a "united and disciplined Republican" vote within two weeks after the convening of the new Congress.

Mr. Penrose, however, is anxious to develop such demonstrated things. For instance, every building should have modern building codes, standards in size and grades of material, and so on. There are some economic difficulties arising from the war that will solve themselves with time, but an infinite amount of misery could be saved if we had the same spirit of spontaneous cooperation in every community for reconstruction that we had in war.

"Government departments can at least try to do something to inspire such renewed cooperation. For instance, we have three or four million idle men walking the streets and at the same time we are short of labor in many of our homes; our railways are below their need in equipment; our power plants, waterways and highways are all far behind our national needs in normal conditions."

Make Use of Idle Labor.

"To apply this idle labor to our capital equipment is one of the first problems of the country. Its solution involves constructive thinking in many directions, among other things definite resolution of each local community to secure cooperation in itself. In the building trades, for instance, a get-together attitude on the part of labor, material manufacturers and contractors in every locality, to eliminate mispractices and bring down the expenses of housing, would comprise the first step of recovery of reconstruction."

"Another outstanding economic trouble is that our farmers and our manufacturers are overloaded with food, raw material and goods that we cannot market abroad, and at the same time great masses of people overseas are cold and hungry. These people can only purchase our goods by paying their own economic recuperation and our own recuperation depends greatly upon theirs. We are thus not facing overproduction, but a breakdown of credit links between us and the areas of under consumption. Congress has provided the way for creation of foreign credits by banking cooperation under the Edge act, and the logical and economic thing in the whole national interest is for bankers to work something out. Foreign credits are better than rotten food."

There are some new forces in the world's commerce that must cause concern. There is a tendency in European nations to definitely mobilize the export and in some cases the import trades for militant commercial invasion. In some instances this is being done under Government direction and organization, and often even with Government finance; in others it is being carried out by Government leadership and suggestion. Such formal or informal combinations may render the position of our merchants and exporters precarious indeed.

Some Needs of the Nation.

"Beyond this, where these controls are instituted over their own imports of cotton, food and other agricultural products, they seriously damage the position of our own farmers and where they are instituted to secure control of the world's natural resources in minerals, oils, etc., they may dominate our future supply of these vital raw materials."

"Our competitors are within their rights in these matters, but we must protect ourselves. Our commercial community has the right in law and has been encouraged by Congress to combine for business outside our frontiers precisely for the purpose of meeting such contingencies as this. But if all requires that our trade cooperate in an enlightened sense of national service, as well as immediate interest."

"All together, more economic taxation, tariff, large economy in Government expenditures, better governmental machinery, agreements on disarmament and systematic Government cooperation with all, will contribute to help us out of the ditch. We will get out—when all is done, the rapidly with which we get out will have depended upon the degree to which we pull together."

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U. S. WILL CLASSIFY ALL EXPORT COAL

Agreement Reached by Tidewater Exchange and Bureau of Mines.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 10.

The United States Bureau of Mines announced today that a cooperative agreement has been effected between the Tidewater Coal Exchange of New York, Inc., and the bureau for the classification of coal shipped for export through the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on a basis of accurate sampling and analysis. The agreement provides for the establishment of limits and tolerances and quality for certain pools and for the maintenance of the quality of the pools within the limits specified.

Bureau of Mines officials regard this as one of the most important moves in connection with coal in recent years, and as being the forerunner of the establishment of standards for coal consumed in the United States, with the result of fixing of prices based on quality. The coal men have always opposed the fixing of standards, but in order to keep the market for coal which they secured during the war after a controversy among themselves have finally decided to permit the Government to classify coal according to quality to insure only the higher grades being sent to tidewater for export.

The agreement entered into today applies to coals shipped from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Northern Virginia. In eighteen months 48,600,000 tons of coal, in approximately 1,000,000 cars, were shipped from these districts through the Tidewater Coal Exchange of New York.

"Under the terms of the agreement the Bureau of Mines will direct the work of classifying the technical information required," says the announcement of the bureau. "The work contemplates the collection and analysis of representative samples of coal as shipped and of mine samples when necessary. All analyses will be made at the Pittsburgh (Pa.) experiment station of the Bureau of Mines."

"The Tidewater Coal Exchange will make classifications on a basis of analysis furnished by the Bureau of Mines and will assign coal to pools within the limits and tolerances as finally published."

"The general purpose of the classification of coal by pools is to expedite transportation and shipment and to insure the maintenance of certain standards as representative of the quality of American coal shipped from various districts to Europe. The pooling of coals was resorted to in war time and a great saving was effected in the case of freight cars and maritime shipping. The work was done by a voluntary organization of coal operators and railroads. After the war, in view of the largely increased exportation of American coals, it was found desirable to continue the arrangement."

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REDUCE LITIGATION, DAUGHERTY'S POLICY

New Attorney-General in First Public Statement Takes Issue With Palmer.

OPPOSES NEW COURT

Thinks Country Will Settle Down to Law Observance in New Future.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 10.

"What I am going to strive for is a reduction in litigation," Attorney-General Daugherty said today in the first public statement of policy he has made since taking charge of the Department of Justice. "I am confident this can be accomplished. It will be the rule to consider every case in detail before it is brought, and I say this without the slightest reduction on any previous administration of this office—there will be no spite cases. Fairness in its fullest sense will be the aim."

Mr. Daugherty declared he believed the country soon would settle down and that crime would be reduced. "It is not going to be the policy of the Department of Justice," Mr. Daugherty continued, "to encourage litigation. It will be avoided wherever it is possible. Every case will be considered on its merits, and if an adjustment can be made out of court it will be made that way."

"This is not time to increase the number of Federal judges or the number of prosecutors. The Department of Justice is not seeking additional power, although, of course, it is ready to do what is required to obtain enforcement of the law."

Mr. Daugherty, although he said he had not given the subject particular study, indicated that he saw no need for rushing ahead with the recent recommendation of Mitchell Palmer, who preceded him as Attorney-General, for the creation of an additional series of Federal courts to try so-called police cases arising out of violations of the prohibition laws, the Harrison drug act, the Mann white slave act and other measures. The vast number of these cases, Mr. Palmer argued, clogged the Federal courts to such an extent that the administration of justice in more important cases was hampered. Mr. Daugherty took the view that when the unsettled conditions disappeared crime would cease to such an extent that the present crowded dockets would not exist.

Mr. Daugherty made it plain that he will proceed with care in filling the various positions available in the Department of Justice. He said that unlike other departments of the Government it was not advisable to change the personnel with any great haste, since the various individuals are in the midst of certain cases which are pending. He is anxious, he added, to save the Government such money as could be saved through prevention of duplication of work.

At the various posts become available, Mr. Daugherty added, they will be filled for the most part with Republicans who are in sympathy with the Administration. "There will, however," Mr. Daugherty added, "be no ugly politics."

Mr. Daugherty said there would be woman members of the Department of Justice staff under his administration. The new Attorney-General arranged today for semi-weekly conferences with the Washington correspondents. He explained that he was anxious to give to the country all the facts possible about the Department and its policies, adding that secrecy would be applied only when the public might suffer through publication of facts which could interfere with prosecutions or development of cases.

BURROUGHS COMING HOME.

PARADISE, March 10.—John Burroughs, naturalist, who has been in a hospital here for treatment for a minor ailment, has recovered sufficiently. It was announced today that he plans to start for his home in New York about March 20.

Mrs. Harding to Color Eggs for Lawn Party

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 10.

OLD White House customs are being revived. Normally, as the President says, is returning to the home of Presidents.

On Easter Monday, March 28, the children of Washington are to be guests of Mrs. Harding for an egg rolling party on the south lawn. The First Lady of the Land already is busy with the details. She intends to color eggs herself after the old-fashioned method of wrapping them in gayly printed calicoes. She will have the Marine Band make music for the little people. The President himself, very fond of children, will enter the lists with his own home-colored eggs.

It is likely, too, that the old custom of having the Marine Band play for the public on Saturday afternoon on the south lawn will be resumed when the weather becomes settled.

THIRD MAN KILLED IN CHICAGO FEUD

Alderman Powers and Rival Under Police Protection.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The political feud which has held the Nineteenth ward in terror for weeks claimed its third victim today when the body of an unidentified man who had been beaten to death was found a few feet from the home of Alderman John Powers. The Alderman was recently elected after a bitter campaign marked by violence and bombings.

Sixty suspects taken in connection with the assassination of Paul Labriola and Harry Goldman, who were killed on Monday, were in custody to-night, but the efforts of the police were frustrated at every turn by the veil of secrecy which has been thrown over the killings.

Labriola and Goldman were lieutenants of Alderman Powers. Efforts to identify today's victim had been unsuccessful to-night. A pawn ticket found on the body gave the name of Williston, and seemed to indicate that the victim had come from Toledo, Ohio.

Anthony J. Andrea, who opposed Alderman Powers in the recent political battle, today asked the police for protection.

"It's getting too hot for me," he said. "I don't fear for myself, but I must think of my wife and family."

Police protection had already been extended to Alderman Powers and to his home.

FLIP OF COIN DECIDES RACE IN DIVORCE SUIT

Lawyers in Dead Heat, so Court Takes a Hand.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The flip of a coin in the Civil District Court today decided that Ernest A. Allegre, son of a prominent Louisiana cotton man, should be allowed to file his petition for divorce before that of his wife.

Lawyers representing Mr. Allegre and Mrs. Allegre staged a race for the office of the Clerk of the Court that resulted in an even break. Clerk John O'Neil was puzzled, so was Judge Fred B. King. Both attorneys claimed to be first. Witnesses declared it a draw.

Selecting a five cent piece, the Judge flipped it into the air, covered it with his hand, and asked the attorneys to choose heads or tails. The husband's attorney won and his suit was filed first.

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PEACE OVERTURES TO IRISH RENEWED

British Cabinet Open to Suggestions and Discussions Well Advanced.

TO END HOSTILITY FIRST

No Barriers to Conference if Attacks on Both Sides Cease.

DUBLIN, March 10.—In connection with Premier Lloyd George's announcement in Parliament that "the Government is willing to consider any suggestion for the future of an Irish Republic" it can be stated on excellent authority that the renewed discussions looking to peace, which began with the conferences of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson, are now well advanced.

The Government, according to this information, insists that the first step in any consideration of a settlement with south Ireland must be the cessation of attacks by the Irish republican army on crown forces. The Government's position in this respect, so far as can be ascertained from those authorized to speak for the Dail Eireann, offers no barrier to a peace conference, provided the Government likewise agrees to restrain the activities of its forces, particularly the irregular police, against the republicans.

IRISH UNIONISTS OF SOUTH ASK DELAY

Parliament of North to Proceed Says Lloyd George.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Commons today Premier Lloyd George declared he had received a resolution passed at a meeting of the Southern Unionists in Dublin asking for the postponement of the appointed day for the setting up of the Southern Parliament. He said the Government would consider this request, but that there would be no postponement in the case of the Northern Parliament. The Prime Minister denied that 200 military block houses were being erected around the northern counties.

A despatch from London, March 7, quoted the Evening Star as saying preparations were in progress for the erection of a chain of military block houses to indicate the new boundaries of the Ulster area in Ireland under the new home rule act.

SINN FEINERS KILL FOUR INFORMERS

Three Called Spies—One Youth 'Too Young to Be Shot'

BREKID, March 10.—Four men who had incurred the displeasure of the Sinn Fein were killed near here on Tuesday night. The bodies of James Maher and Patrick O'Mara, former soldiers and

both residents of the town of Thurles, were found in a field. Maher's body was labeled "spy." It is stated that he was accused of giving information to the police.

The bodies of two other men were found in a country lane at Augnacloy, and on their breasts were cards inscribed with the words: "Tried, convicted and executed by the Irish republican army." One was identified as Francis McPhillips, who was taken from his bed by six armed men.

A youth was shot to a gate in the town of Rye on Tuesday night by two masked men, who fastened a placard to his clothing reading: "Too young to be shot. Beware! Keep your mouth shut!"

Happiness Candy Club

Friday and Saturday

"The most popular club in the city!" one man declared last Saturday. The goodness of Happiness Candies pleases patrons, and the week-end "Treats" of the Happiness Club bring great numbers of new ones.

This week's club offer combines for \$1.20 two delicious Chocolate numbers, a pound box each of our popular "Arcade Chocolates," an unusual assortment of tempting chocolates which we sell at 65c a pound—and "Milk Chocolate Caramels"—made of rich, fresh cream, pure cane sugar and the best creamy butter, heavily coated with the finest milk chocolate, the regular price of which is 75c a lb.

Assorted
Arcade Chocolates
1 lb. Regular Price 65¢

Milk Chocolate
Covered
Caramels
1 lb. Regular Price 75¢

Both pounds for \$1

Note: The Club offer is limited to one to a purchaser. No mail orders filled.

FULL WEIGHT—16 Ounces of CANDY in Every Pound Box

"Happiness in Every Box"

UNITED HAPPINESS CANDY STORES:

23 Park Row
60 Nassau Street
35 Cortlandt Street
416 W. 4th St., Cor. Canal St.
1272 B'way, 2d Fl., Cor. 11th St.
BROOKLYN—Fulton & Nostrand
NEWARK—601 Broad St. & 7th Broad St.

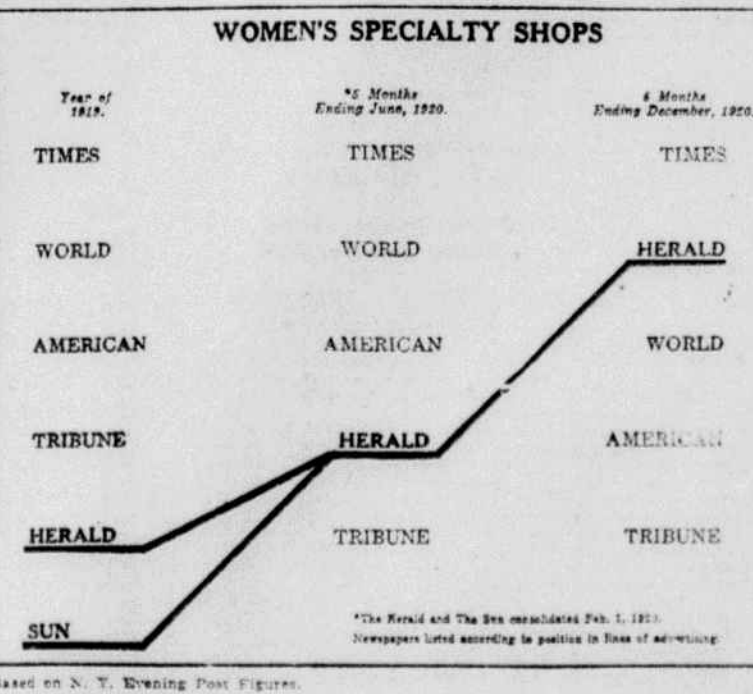
1343 B'way, N.Y. 35th St.
1240 B'way, N.Y. 30th St.
2600 B'way, N.Y. 34th St.
416 W. 4th St., Cor. Canal St.
416 W. 4th St., Cor. Canal St.
416 W. 4th St., Cor. Canal St.

45 East 23rd Street
Fifth Ave., N.Y. 23rd St.
23 West 22nd Street
135 West 42nd Street
135 West 42nd Street
135 West 42nd Street

UNITED RETAIL CANDY STORES

---one year ago
and NOW!

Following its amalgamation with the Morning Sun the New York Herald jumped from FIFTH to SECOND place in lines of women's specialty shop advertising, as the chart below shows:



It needs no further argument to prove that the revitalized Herald, with its quantity-quality circulation of more than 200,000 responsive families, is producing results for merchants who advertise to women of discernment.

When The Herald is on your schedule you will do a larger business.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

Better Lighting

BETTER lighting increases production, decreases spoilage and lessens industrial accidents. This illuminating engineer has proven by scientific research and painstaking tests of installations covering practically every field of industrial activity. The factory executive of today no longer relies upon his own hit-or-miss judgment of lighting requirements. His decision rests upon facts and figures, a foot candle rule for measuring needed light intensities, an expert's knowledge of units, reflectors, lamps, etc.

The surprising benefits and economies that result from a correct application of industrial lighting has always made it a pleasure for us to render advice, without cost, to our present and prospective customers.

The United Electric Light and Power Co.
130 East 15th St., New York.

89th Street & Broadway 146th Street & Broadway